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ABSTRACT

The 1968-69 annual progress report of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs deals with the conditions of the American Indians residing within the state of Arizona. The Commission works with various state and Federal agencies which have service relationships with Indian reservations. The Commission is charged by its enabling legislation to consider and study conditions among Indians; to accumulate, compile, and assemble information; and to hold hearings and make investigations on any phase of Indian affairs. Information is provided on the population of Arizona Indian reservations, on the 18 completed Commission projects, with summaries; on the 21 published materials distributed by the Commission; on the annual surveys; on Commission activities; and on the Commission budget, in which operating expenditures are listed. Included in this report are discussions of the Commission's objectives, findings, and recommended actions in the areas of economics, education, employment, health, law and order, minerals, public relations, recreation, roads, and welfare. The 2 appendixes include material on (1) reviews by cooperating state and Federal agencies in the areas of economics, education, employment, health, and welfare and (2) summary reports from: Arizona State University, Northern Arizona University, and the University of Arizona. (FF)

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RC006881

The Honorable Jack Williams
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Building
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Williams:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, I am submitting the Annual Report of the activities of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1968-1969.

The problems confronting Arizona Indians in attaining a place of social, economic and political equality with other citizens within the State and nation are complex and will take both time and patience to solve. The members of the Commission recognize and accept the responsibility which has been entrusted to them to contribute to the solutions of these problems.

We hope that the information contained in these pages will prove to be encouraging and helpful as you evaluate the progress being made by the Commission in its program of cooperation with state and federal agencies, tribal councils and others, including our legislators, to bring about circumstances that will definitely include the cooperation of the Indian citizens of Arizona as an important part of the State's future.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Alcaida
BILL ALCAIDA, Chairman

BA:CFG/dd
June 23, 1969

FOREWARD

1969 ANNUAL REPORT

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs must serve as the official link between the Indian tribes and the state government, its legislature and its elected officials. The Commission is charged by its enabling legislation to "consider and study conditions among Indians residing within the state...to accumulate, compile and assemble information...to hold hearings and make investigations on any phase of Indian affairs."

Since the territory was settled by our pioneers, there have been problems in Indian-White relations which have defied solution to this date. While a great deal of progress has been made in a few areas, there has been an ever-widening gap in other areas between Indians and their non-Indian neighbors. It is the task of the Commission of Indian Affairs and its staff to find these problem areas and work towards a solution.

In some instances, ill will has grown from a simple lack of communication between tribal leaders and non-Indians. In a number of communities bordering Indian reservations, citizens are never given an opportunity to develop closer relationships with tribesmen. Many people do not understand, and make no attempt to understand, that Indians have their own cultural customs; their own loyalties to tribe and tribal government.

By working with the various state and federal agencies which have service relationships with reservations, the Commission of Indian Affairs can ferret out problem areas. The Commission's staff works closely with advisory committees in such fields as employment, health and welfare, public relations, mineral development, and recreation. These volunteer advisors help define the problems and suggest possible solutions, which are reported to the Commission.

The wealth of information compiled by the Commission's staff should serve as background material for all members of the legislature and state officials in developing constructive programs affecting the state's Indian population.

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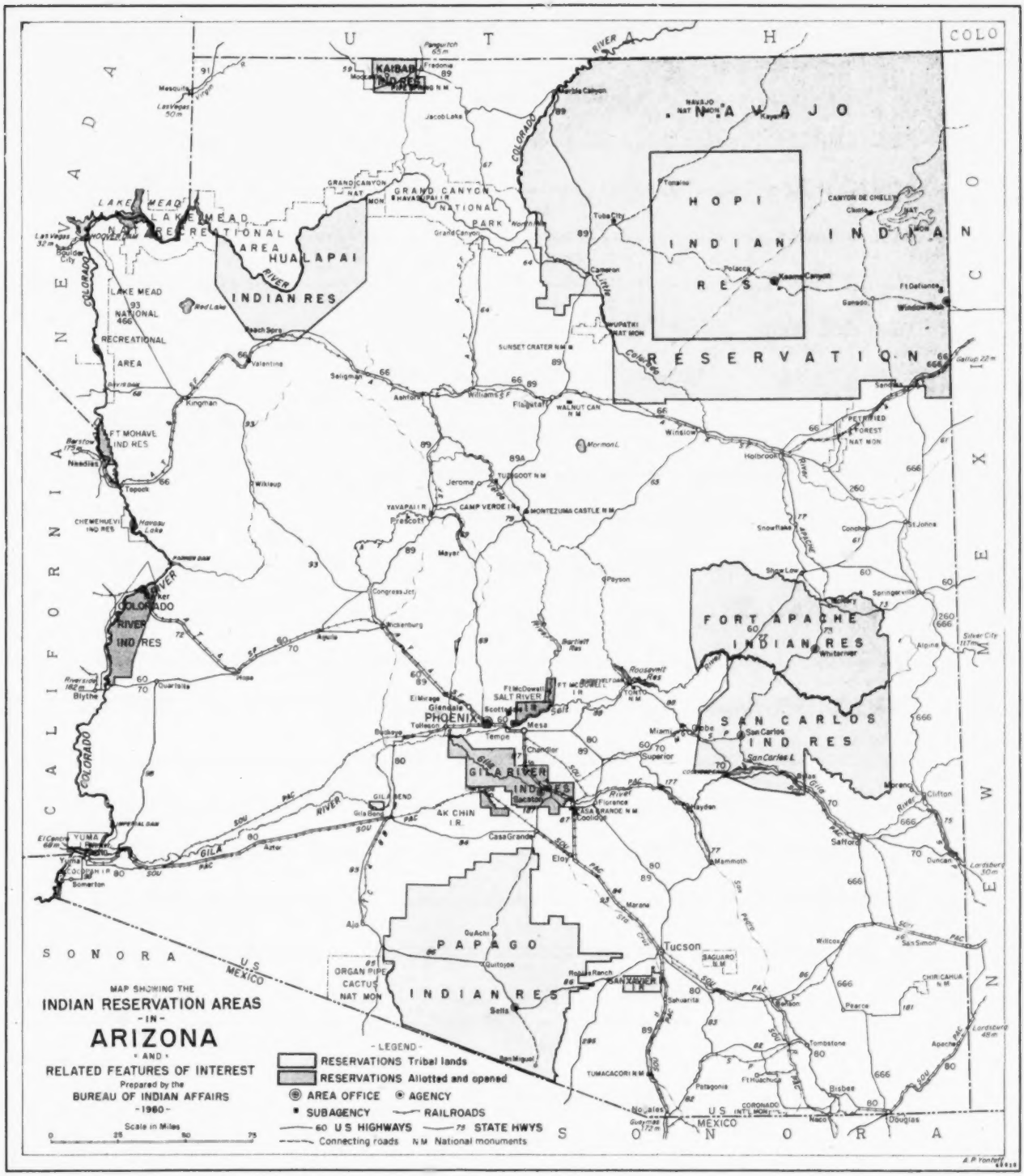
POPULATION OF ARIZONA RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION
Ak-Chin	Papago	140
Camp Verde	Yavapai - Apache	170
Cocopah	Cocopah	80
Colorado River	Mohave - Chemehuevi	1,368
Fort Apache	Apache	4,050
Fort McDowell	Yavapai	300
Gila River	Pima - Maricopa	6,000
Havasupai	Havasupai	186
Hopi	Hopi	4,270
Hualapai	Hualapai	422
Kaibab-Paiute	Paiute	95
Navajo	Navajo	52,207
Papago	Papago	4,945
Salt River	Pima - Maricopa	1,650
San Carlos	Apache	4,115
Yavapai-Prescott	Yavapai	73
	T O T A L	80,071

NOTE: The above figures were supplied through the courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and do not include the thousands of off-reservation members of tribes.

The Navajo population is for Arizona only.


MAP SHOWING THE
INDIAN RESERVATION AREAS
-IN-
ARIZONA
AND
RELATED FEATURES OF INTEREST
Prepared by the
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
-1960-
Scale in Miles
0 25 50 75
- LEGEND -
RESERVATIONS Tribal lands
RESERVATIONS Allotted and opened
AREA OFFICE
AGENCY
SUBAGENCY
RAILROADS
60 U S HIGHWAYS
75 STATE HWYS
Connecting roads
N M National monuments
U T A H
COLO
N E V A D A
C A L I F O R N I A
N E W M E X I C O
S O N O R A
MEXICO
NAVAJO
HOPI INDIAN RES
RESERVATION
FORT APACHE INDIAN RES
SAN CARLOS IND RES
GILA RIVER IND RES
COLORADO RIVER IND RES
FT MOHAVE IND RES
CHEMEHUEVI IND RES
HUALAPAI INDIAN RES
PAPAGO
AK CHIN I R
KAIBAB IND RES
LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATIONAL AREA
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
PHOENIX
Tucson
YUMA
Flagstaff
Winslow
Holbrook
Show Low
Globe
Miami
Superior
Casa Grande
Eloy
Nogales
Douglas
Bisbee
Safford
Clifton
Duncan
Willcox
Benson
Tombstone
Sierra Vista
Sahuarita
Ajo
Somerton
Parker
Kingman
Needles
Lake Havasu City
Prescott
Jerome
Sedona
Payson
Winslow
Gallup
Window Rock
Ft Defiance
Chinle
Kayenta
Tuba City
Cameron
Page
Marble Canyon
Lees Ferry
Jacob Lake
Fredonia
Pipe Spring
Valentine
Seligman
Ashfork
Williams
Wikieup
Topock
Bullhead City
Boulder City
Las Vegas
Mesquite
Overton
Hoover Dam
Davis Dam
Parker Dam
Imperial Dam
Roosevelt Dam
Coolidge Dam
Theodore Roosevelt L
Lake Mead
Mohave L
Havasu L
San Carlos L
Roosevelt L
Apache L
Silver City
Alpine
Whiteriver
Springerville
St Johns
Snowflake
Holbrook
Petrified Forest Nat Mon
Sunset Crater N M
Walnut Can N M
Tumacacori N M
Saguaro N M
San Xavier I R
Organ Pipe Cactus Nat Mon
Coronado Int Mon
Montezuma Castle N M
Tonto N M
Casa Grande Ruins N M
Chiricahua N M
Canyon de Chelly Nat Mon
Navajo Nat Mon
Grand Canyon Nat Mon
Tonto Nat Mon
Wupatki Nat Mon
Agua Fria
Bartlett Res
Roosevelt Res
Salt River
Gila River
Little Colorado River
Verde River
Salt River
Gila River
Colorado River
Rio Grande
Rio Yaqui
Rio Sonoyta
Rio Concho
Rio Casas Grandes
Rio Santa Cruz
Rio Sonoita
Rio Altar
Rio Magdalena
Rio Sasabe
Rio Asuncion
Rio Sonora
Rio Bavispe
Rio Moctezuma
Rio Fronteras
Rio Agua Prieta
Rio Aros
Rio Oposura
Rio Bacanuchi
Rio Bacoachi
Rio Cocospera
Rio Cuquiarachi
Rio Tecoripa
Rio Mulatos
Rio Chinapa
Rio Chico
Rio Cocoraque
Rio Guaymas
Rio Matape
Rio Nacameri
Rio Nacozari
Rio Oposura
Rio Sahuaripa
Rio Tarahumara
Rio Tecoripa
Rio Yaqui
Rio Zanjon
Rio Zapupe
Rio Zuaque
Rio Zuaque
Rio Zuaque

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

INDIAN MEMBERS

BILL ALCAIDA (Chairman)----------CHEMEHUEVI

RONNIE LUPE (Vice-Chairman)----------APACHE

EARL ADAMS----------HOPI

HAROLD SCHURZ----------PIMA

THEODORE SMITH----------APACHE

NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE

CLAY LOCKETT----------FLAGSTAFF

WILLIAM H. SMITH----------TUCSON

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

JACK WILLIAMS----------GOVERNOR

GARY NELSON----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

RALPH GOITIA (Acting)----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

HENRY D. SMITH----------COMMISSIONER - STATE HEALTH DEPT.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY----------CHARLES F. GRITZNER

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT----------DIANE DANKERL

CLERK-TYPIST----------BERNICE LALO

==========

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1623 West Adams - Phoenix, Arizona
(85007)

Telephone: 271-4288

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND CONSULTANTS

SENATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE	HOME CITY	DISTRICT
Senator Boyd Tenney, Chairman	Prescott	#1
Senator Frank Crosby, Vice-Chairman	Pinetop	#3
Senator William Huso	Show Low	#3
Senator Mike Ferren	Phoenix	#8F
Senator A. V. "Bill" Hardt	Globe	#5
Senator William Porter, Ex-Officio	Mesa	#8B

HOUSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE	HOME CITY	DISTRICT
Representative Jack Brown, Chairman	St. Johns	#3
Representative Sam McConnell, Vice-Chairman	Williams	#4
Representative Lynn Tanner	Winslow	#3
Representative Sam Flake	Scottsdale	#8C
Representative Ray Everett	Prescott	#1
Representative John Haugh, Ex-Officio	Tucson	#7D

TRIBAL LEADER CONSULTANTS	RESERVATIONS
Norman Vincent	Ak-Chin
Harrington Turner	Camp Verde
Lena San Diego	Cocopah
Adrian Fisher	Colorado River
Vincent Smith	Fort McDowell
Ronnie Lupe	Fort Apache
Loyde Allison	Gila River
Daniel Kaska	Havasupai
Clarence Hamilton	Hopi
Sterling Mahone	Hualapai
Bill Tom	Kaibab-Paiute
Raymond Nakai	Navajo
Thomas Segundo	Papago
Filmore Carlos	Salt River
Marvin Mull	San Carlos Apache
Don Mitchel	Yavapai-Prescott

ANTHROPOLOGY CONSULTANTS

Dr. Charles Griffith, Department of Anthropology, N.A.U., Flagstaff
Dr. Emil Haury, Department of Anthropology, U. of A., Tucson
Mrs. D. Spencer Hatch, Resource Consultant, Tucson

ECONOMIC CONSULTANTS

Jack H. Scott, Director, Arizona Economic Planning & Development, Phx.
O. E. Whelan, Industrial Development Specialist, B.I.A., Phoenix

EDUCATION CONSULTANTS

James Turner, Chief Administrative Officer, Dept. of Indian Education
J. Lewis Monical, Acting Ass't. Area Director (Education), B.I.A.

EMPLOYMENT CONSULTANTS

Charles Boyle, Administrator, Arizona State Employment Service, Phx.
James Gilbert, Employment Assistance Specialist, B.I.A., Phoenix

HEALTH CONSULTANTS

Dr. Henry D. Smith, Commissioner, State Health Department, Phoenix
Dr. Charles McCammon, Indian Health Area Director, U.S.P.H.S., Phoenix

LAND CLAIMS CONSULTANT

C. H. Wright, Attorney at Law, Tucson

MINING CONSULTANTS

LaFollette R. Butler, Realty Officer-(Mining Specialist), B.I.A., Phx.
Frank P. Knight, Director, Arizona Dept. of Mineral Resources, Phx.

ROADS CONSULTANTS

Justin Herman, Director of Highways, Arizona Highway Department, Phx.
George Overby, Area Road Engineer, B.I.A., Phoenix

WELFARE CONSULTANTS

John O. Graham, Commissioner, Arizona State Welfare Department, Phx.
Byron Houseknecht, Area Social Worker (Navajo Area), B.I.A. Window Rock

PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Duncan Jennings (Chairman), President, Jennings & Thompson Advertising
Herbert Surrett (Secretary), Manager, United Press International, Phx.
Gordon Krutz, Coordinator of Indian Programs, U. of A., Tucson
Edwin McDowell, Editorial Writer, Arizona Republic, Phoenix
Dr. G. D. McGrath, Arizona State University, Tempe
Jack Murphy, Vice-President, KOOL Radio & TV, Inc., Phoenix
Bill Stull, News Production Director, KTAR Radio & TV, Inc., Phoenix

RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Anne M. Pittman (Chairman), Area Chairman, Women's Physical Education, A.S.U., Tempe
Maurice Bateman, Superintendent, Mesa Parks & Recreation, Mesa
Prof. Leonard Roberts, Dept. of Physical Education, A.S.U., Tempe
Lee Stanley, Director, Glendale Parks and Recreation, Glendale
Graham Wright, State Leader, 4-H Club Work, U. of A., Tucson

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held a total of two meetings as follows:

1968

July 26----------Commission Business Meeting - Phoenix

1969

April 25----------Commission Business Meeting - Phoenix

Meetings of Advisory Committees and Consultants

There were over 35 meetings of the Commission's Consultants and Advisory Committees in Employment, Welfare, Economics, Health, Education, Roads, Law and Order, Legislature, Mining and Public Relations.

The Commission sponsored seven meetings:

2 Health, 3 Employment, 1 Welfare, and 1 City. Much of this effort was to improve State, Federal, and Tribal agency communications and working relationships.

Other Meetings attended:

The Executive Secretary attended seven tribal council meetings on invitation of the Chairmen, affording the individual council members an opportunity to ask questions and to have a better understanding of their Commission of Indian Affairs.

The Office was represented at five meetings of the Inter-Agency Economic Coordinating Council, at the Governors' Interstate Indian Council Conference and Board of Directors meeting, and eight others.

Due to limited staff, other beneficial meetings could not be attended.

Note: A project is an undertaking involving the Commission and others.

PROJECTS COMPLETED
(Fiscal Year: 1968-1969)

PROJECT

#1 1967-1968 Annual Report.

#2 Bureau of Indian Affairs (Navajo), Arizona State Employment Service and Navajo Personnel Department Inter-Agency Employment Meeting.

SUMMARY: The 1968 Navajo Employment Survey taken by the Commission indicated a need for a greater degree of communication to exist between the departments of Navajo Personnel, Bureau of Indian Affairs Employment Assistance (Navajo Area), and Arizona State Employment Service. Improved communications as well as eliminating duplication of effort were the primary objectives concerned in forming this inter-agency coalition. Through group discussion, related sources of information are exchanged to assure a successful outcome in Navajo employment practices. These meetings are held on a quarterly basis.

#3 Recreation Organizational Materials - Reservation.

SUMMARY: Several reservations indicated to the Commission on its 1968 Recreation Survey an interest in receiving certain recreational materials from the Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Boys Clubs of Phoenix, and Boy Scouts of America organizations. The Commission contacted each of the four organizations and they, in turn, sent letters and materials to the interested reservations.

#4 Flagstaff - Public Relations.

SUMMARY: Contacts were made by the Commission with the City of Flagstaff, their Chamber of Commerce, and others regarding Indian affairs and the July 4th Pow-Wow held annually. The nature of this project is confidential and, as such, cannot be explained here in depth.

#5 Vapor Sniffing.

SUMMARY: A problem of vapor sniffing was reported to the Commission by a reservation chairman and the chief of police bordering that reservation. As a result, the Commission gathered information on drug abuse and vapor sniffing from various governmental sources. The other chairmen were then contacted to see if this problem existed or was developing on their reservations. When the final data is compiled, the state and federal health departments will assume the responsibility for action.

PROJECTS COMPLETED

PROJECT

#6 1969 Spring Interview.

SUMMARY: This personal interview between each tribal chairman and the executive secretary occurs annually in order to discuss Commission functions along with suggestions they might have for its future improvement. Select questions are submitted from various state and federal departments to reveal any improvement or addition of services needed by the reservations.

#7 U. S. Public Health Service (Navajo) and Arizona State Health Meeting.

SUMMARY: The meeting sponsored by the Commission between the U. S. Public Health Service (Navajo) and the Arizona State Health Department was held on January 9, 1969 to discuss comprehensive health planning and the improvement of systems for the exchange of information concerning Navajo health.

#8 U. S. Public Health Service (Navajo) and State Welfare Department Meeting.

SUMMARY: The Commission hosted a meeting of the staff of the U. S. Public Health Service and the Arizona State Department of Public Welfare on January 10, 1969 to discuss the acceptability of health examination forms, communications improvement, and surplus commodities for the Navajo.

#9 Title 19 - Medicaid.

SUMMARY: A request from Commissioner John Graham of the State Welfare Department to the Commission initiated an inquiry into Title 19 - Medicaid.

#10 1969 Tribal Directory, and the 1969 survey reports as follows: #11 Economics, #12 Education, #13 Employment, #14 Health, #15 Roads, #16 Welfare, and #17 Welfare (Navajo Special).

NOTE: Project numbers 11-17 were annual surveys taken on each of Arizona's sixteen Indian reservations. The survey questionnaires were composed by the Commission's consultants and their staffs as they related to their state and federal departments.

#18 University Indian Imvolvement: It was decided at the April 25, 1969 meeting that a summary of projects, programs, and personnel devoted to the study of problems of the southwestern Indians would be requested from Arizona's three universities (A.S.U., U. of A., and N.A.U.). The Commission will distribute the information received to the tribal leaders and others who might find it helpful. (See Appendix #2)

PUBLISHED MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

- 1968 -	
July 19	Financial and Progress Report (1/1/68 - 6/30/68).
	Spring Survey Interview Results.
August 5	Commission's July 26, 1968 Business Meeting Minutes.
August 14	State Indian Commissions and/or Departments.
September 19	1967-1968 Annual Report.
October 6	Fact Sheet Relative To The Commission.
October 9	Executive Secretary's Minutes Of The Governors' Interstate Indian Council Conference.
October 29	Services Evaluation Inventories.
November 8	Estimates Income From Reservation Sources To Arizona.
December 12	1969 Reservation Survey Changes (Chart).
- 1969 -	
February 13	Inter-Agency (Navajo) Employment Meeting Report.
February 27	Inter-Agency (Navajo) Welfare Meeting Report.
March 3	Financial and Progress Report (7/1/68 - 12/31/68).
April 15	Commission Rules and Regulations.
	1968 Annual Survey Follow-Up Report.
May 9	Facts Regarding The Commission.
May 26	Commission's April 25, 1969 Business Meeting Minutes.
June 17	Inter-Agency (Navajo) Employment Meeting Report.
June 18	1969 Tribal Directory.
June 20	Narcotics and/or Drug Abuse Questionnaire.
June 23	Memorandum To Members Of The State Legislature Relative To The Availability Of Commission Information.

Note: Throughout the year, current Tribal Leader Mailing Lists were prepared and distributed.

SURVEY INFORMATION

The 1969 Annual Surveys covered six subjects: Economics, Education, Employment, Health, Roads, and Welfare for 12 state and federal departments. These surveys involved interviews with approximately two hundred officials (tribal, county, state and federal).

Because they were taken for departments, all findings were reported immediately for action with follow-ups. (Details of these findings are available at the Commission Office.)

The following subjects were not included in this year's Annual Survey: Law and Order (Sheriffs, including questions to Chiefs of Police, Highway Patrol District Supervisors, Criminal Investigators) Minerals, Public Relations (Tribal Chairmen to Mayors and Chambers of Commerce) and Recreation. The Commission's consultants in these fields recommended their survey questionnaires be temporarily discontinued until such a time as a much needed field coordinator will be added to the staff.

Correlations and Summations of the 1969 Surveys: at the recommendation of its consultants, the Commission has omitted these for this Annual Report.

The Spring Interview:

NOTE: Because the Commission has no consultants representing these departments, they do not participate in our Annual Surveys; however, these questions are included in the Annual Spring Interview with tribal chairmen and information found is reported without follow-ups.

All departments using this medium find helpful information that might otherwise be difficult, if not impracticable, to obtain:

(a) To find a means of communicating with the reservations;

(b) to determine if their services are needed or wanted; if services are being performed, in what ways might improvement be made;

(c) to plan a joint effort with the reservation leadership for mutually beneficial objectives.

Law and Order

For the Department of Liquor Control, four reservation concerns were found and reported.

For Vocational and Technical Education, we supplied helpful information along with the names and addresses of representatives of eleven reservations interested in obtaining information or help concerning this type of education.

SURVEY INFORMATION (Continued)

For the Department of Narcotics, seven reservations were found to have problems with vapor and glue sniffing; also, the use of marijuana. At the further recommendation of the tribal chairmen, the Commission contacted tribal chiefs of police and judges for specific information to be reported.

NOTE: As a double check on the quality of state and federal cooperation with the reservations and as an additional assist to all inquiring departments, the Commission seeks answers to the following:

To the question, "Are there any state or federal services your reservation needs you are not getting?", respondents declared needs for the following:

> A home improvement program, federal help on water development, soil conservation assistance, state unemployment compensation cooperation, more assistance in education planning.

Six reported the services they were getting but not satisfactorily covering:

> Clinics (2); need of a full time nurse; state roads maintenance; better financing in state and federal programs (2).

NOTE: The above information has been reported and is being processed.

BUDGET

The Commission received $29,577.00 from the Arizona State Legislature for fiscal year 1968-1969. Operating expenditures were as follows:

Personal Services	$19,286.74
Travel-State	872.04
Travel-Out of State	328.59
Current Fixed Charges	75.46
Postage	559.00
Telephone	574.59
Maintenance and Repairs	167.28
Automobile Expenses	549.08
Office Supplies	1,350.18
Other Supplies	400.40
Capital Outlay-Equipment	2,333.49
	$26,496.85
Amount Reverted	3,080.15
	$29,577.00

NOTE: Most of the amount reverted was due to the acquisition of a State car and the lack of attendance by Commission members.

A C T I V I T I E S

The Commission:

assists all local, state-wide or national Indian concerned organizations on request;

is definitely interested in the well-being of off-reservation Indian people;

improves communications between organizations and people who are interested in helping solve Indian problems with tribal or off-reservation leaders;

cooperates with other state Indian commissions or departments.

THE COMMISSION AND THE TRIBAL COUNCILS

A basic function of the Commission is to study and consider conditions among the Indians residing within the State. This is accomplished in part:

> by an Annual Survey, meetings with Tribal Councils to answer questions, explain the Commission's functions and by an annual spring interview between the Tribal Chairmen and the Executive Secretary when the Commission receives suggestions that will help it to function at peak efficiency in the ways they think it should.

Specific concerns and problems of the reservations are followed through to help find solutions:

> by direct contacts with the state and federal departments concerned, with our consultants and others through the use of inter-office memorandums. Any difficult problems automatically become concerns of the membership and are handled at a Commission meeting.

Helpful facts and findings are recorded, then reported:

> so that the different reservations might be helped by having a better understanding of each others progress and problems;
>
> thus enabling the different State and Federal agencies to better understand the situation on the reservations with which they work:
>
> to develop better communications in all ways possible;

ACTIVITIES (Continued)

to enable all others interested to obtain helpful and factual information.

THE COMMISSION, STATE AND FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

To promote the Welfare of the Indian people of Arizona, to study and investigate their problems, to develop better communications and understanding upon which the quality of cooperation may be improved the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs cooperates wholeheartedly with all federal, state, county and city agencies concerned. For example:

The staffs of several departments collaborate in formulating questionnairs intended to reveal any possible difficulty or misunderstanding between them and the tribal council or committee on-reservation;

the Commission obtains answers to the questionnaires with the help and cooperation of the tribal leaders;

the answers are relayed directly to the different department heads with important problems emphasized. Tribal leaders are informed of progress made. All confidential problems are handled in ways to establish a foundation of mutual faith and good-will between all concerned.

THE COMMISSION, GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATORS

We cooperate in all ways possible with the Governor and legislature. The Commission explains as clearly as possible to our legislators the reported facts concerning the present situation on all reservations so they will have a more comprehensive understanding of the prevailing circumstances before considering legislation affecting them;

All reservation reports, guides and directories are available to legislators.

The files of the Commission are open to legislators for facts they may wish to obtain about any specific subject.

THE COMMISSION'S OBJECTIVES, FINDINGS, AND RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Because the Commission's thrust is so much in the direction of tribal and inter-departmental cooperation, it depends on the best possible relationship with all the principals involved: the tribal chairmen, the heads of agencies, and our advisory committees' members. These are all valued consultants to the Commission. They and their staffs assist in finding problems and needs, and in cases where they are found to exist, they recommend action that should be taken by the Commission.

They have assisted in drawing up the Commission's Objectives, Findings and Recommended Action appearing in this report. Much of this will be carried over into the next fiscal year for final Commission action and approval.

The Commission strives to fill in the gaps when other programs do not enable action.

ECONOMICS

In this area the Commission of Indian Affairs depends on its Economic Consultants, Jack H. Scott, Director (Development Division), Arizona Economic Planning and Development and O. E. Whelan, Chief, Industrial Development, Bureau of Indian Affairs (Phoenix Area Office), and the Tribal Chairmen or their designates.

OBJECTIVES

With respect to Arizona's Indian citizens, the Commission will complement (not duplicate) the economic development goals of the following:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
STATE LEGISLATURE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARIZONA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
STATE UNIVERSITIES' ECONOMIC PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
INDIAN DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT OF ARIZONA
FOUR CORNERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING
STATE DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
HOUSING URBAN DEVELOPMENT
ARIZONA'S SIXTEEN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Probably the greatest economic potential for Arizona is in the human and natural resources of its Indian citizens. They play a constantly increasing and prominent role as a real factor in the economic growth of the State. Since this affects all citizens, we should be concerned in giving our utmost cooperation in helping the Indian people to help themselves in moving in the ways they desire to achieve economic sufficiency. Fundamental to the Commission's role in Indian affairs is communications.

FINDINGS

The Commission found that more cooperation is needed from the non-Indian communities to help with reservations' economic development. Five reservations indicated that need is desired from neighboring towns; four wished improved communications and closer cooperation with county governments and four expressed a desire for help from the state government.

Eight reservations could benefit from help in economic planning; seven believed there was a need for research assistance to afford guidelines with which they could move with a greater probability of success; eight noted that cooperation would help in advertising and help is needed in soliciting for industry on five.

Non-Indian participation is invited in economic development discussions with fourteen tribal councils; at committee meetings on twelve reservations and in some other manner (such as special meetings) on eight others.

FINDINGS (Continued)

Eight reservations have actively functioning industrial development advisory committees; two of these have the authority to act in behalf of the tribe.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION

To arrange meetings between the reservations and neighboring community civic leaders.

When meetings are not practicable, the Commission is to communicate its findings in person or by mail to those whose cooperation is desired.

A definite challenge to the Commission is to improve the communications, encourage common beneficial goals, and develop mutual understanding in uniting the efforts of state, federal, county, city and private industry in meeting the felt needs of the reservations for economic development.

Information dissemination is very important to the public as to development needs; what material forms of development are happening on the reservations, i.e., industrial development, housing, farming, tourism, etc..

The 1969 Economic Survey revealed that there were over twenty indications that a Commission sponsored meeting should be called as soon as possible between the Tribal Leaders and the Department of Economic Planning and Development.

The Commission should also sponsor three meetings between Tribal and bordering community leaders and one with representatives of the three universities.

Meetings are to be planned with the chambers of commerce of bordering communities to explain that it would be good business to go out of their way to hire Indians. This should begin with Tucson.

The Commission's Economic Consultants pointed out the tremendous need for a field coordinator to help in this important area of economic and industrial development.

EDUCATION

The Education Consultants to the Commission are E. L. Turner, Jr., Chief Administrative Officer of the Department of Indian Education and J. Lewis Monical, (Acting) Assistant Area Director (Education), Bureau of Indian Affairs (Phoenix Area Office). On eight of the nine reservations having education committees, the Commission received the help of the chairmen; on the others, the tribal chairmen assisted in our education survey.

OBJECTIVES

The Commission's Objectives in Indian education are to:

(a) find and report existing education needs of the reservations in state, federal, private and parochial schools, universities, and other instructional programs or projects implemented by various departments.

(b) stimulate tribal interest in education and afford the Indian people better communications and understanding with all authorities in the field;

(c) coordinate all interested parties, which include the following, in an over-all effort to improve the education facilities for Indian students: governor's office, state legislature, Department of Public Instruction, Bureau of Indian Affairs, colleges, universities, public schools, private and parochial schools, state Indian Education, federal programs, and vocational education; and

(d) educate the non-Indians about Indian needs and problems; the Indian people in understanding the non-Indian community.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

The Commission's Education Consultants recommended action to be taken on twelve concerns carried over from the 1968 annual survey. Action on six of these has been completed; the others will be brought forward into the next fiscal year. The main areas covered were university involvement (projects, programs and personnel devoted to study problems of southwestern Indians); narcotics and/or dangerous drugs; drop-outs; bridge and school construction, etc..

The 1969 survey revealed that the Economic Opportunity (OEO) programs were effective and definitely helpful. Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) and Pre-School Head Start were on thirteen reservations. There were two programs each of Adult Education and Mainstream and forty-seven enrollees in Job Corps. The consultants recommended that this information be sent to our Washington delegation hoping it will be helpful to them.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1969 needs found and reported---------- 12
Recommended for Commission action---------- 6

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Continued)

FINDINGS:

The primary needs were: for a first three grades teacher on a reservation that would afford a school building; orientation for teachers (Example: teacher using unwise disciplinary tactics): a solution to the problem of drop-outs because of social promotion; a need for counsellors and counsellor aids; transferring children to another district; and larger buses needed to transport students.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION

There were three areas involved for Commission action:

(a) to develop communications between the reservations and the schools;

(b) to appeal to our Washington delegation for financial assistance for the department of Indian education to enable them to intensify their programs of putting teacher aides in the schools and in the further development of Indian orientation courses; and

(c) to contact the superintendents in the area of the complaints (schools) to determine their percentage of drop-outs; if there exists the general practice of social promotion and find what recommendations they might have to alleviate the drop-out problem.

NOTE: The Consultants agreed the Commission cannot and should not be expected to follow through on details requiring the attention of education specialists.

INDIAN SCHOOLS

1969 needs found and reported----------9
Recommended for Commission action----------9

FINDINGS:

(a) Six reservations reported nine specific problems concerning Indian schools; five of these related to a definite need for more personnel and guidance staffing including psychologists;

(b) a larger day-school is needed on one reservation;

(c) one reservation wanted all local school boards to interview all teachers before hiring;

(d) more special education facilities for deprived children should be provided.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

(a) The Commission is to appeal to our Washington delegation for help in obtaining more personnel and guidance staffing to avoid future drop-outs and disturbed students.

(b) The action to be taken on obtaining a larger day-school will be on further recommendations of the Commission's consultants and the Assistant Area Director (Navajo Area Office) in Education.

(c) A pilot project of making it possible for the school boards of one reservation to interview all new teachers may be undertaken by the Commission. This would be with the cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(d) Also, an appeal is to be made for more funding under Title I, Public Law 8910 for special education facilities for deprived children.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS:

It was reported that *1132 Indian students were enrolled in colleges; an increase over the previous year of 461. Those attending vocational schools were 1000; an increase of 162 more than last year.

*The indications are this is because of the Navajo Community College.

FINDINGS:

"There should be improved communications between the tribe schools and the Bureau of Indian Affairs." (NOTE: This was reported and the Commission was assured that a definite effort would be made to improve communications.)

"Thirty-two students stayed out of school due to the lack of funds thus losing half a school year."

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

Because the lack of funds is a serious problem beyond the Bureau's control, it was recommended that the Commission should include this with the appeals contained in the Public and Indian Schools section of this report emphasizing that increased funds are necessary to meet the needs of students desiring to go on to higher education.

NOTE: The nine larger reservations reported having education committees; on the others, the tribal council assumes this responsibility. One reservation has a tribal representative in charge of education program planning, and another employs its own truant officer and counsellor.

E M P L O Y M E N T

The Employment Consultants to the Commission are Charles Boyle, Administrator, Arizona State Employment Service and James Gilbert, Employment Assistance Specialist, Bureau of Indian Affairs (Phoenix Area Office). The Commission received the help of the tribal chairmen and/or their designates, also nine county employment directors and employment assistance specialists of eleven agencies from both the Phoenix and Navajo Area Offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

OBJECTIVES

The Commission's objectives in Indian employment are to:

(a) improve communications and working relationships between all employment agencies and offices and the Indian people of Arizona;

(b) find ways and means of creating job opportunities both on-and off-reservations;

(c) develop the best possible employer-employee working relationship for both on-and off-reservation Indian workers. (This includes some education programming);

(d) locate employment problems and bring them to the attention of the agencies concerned for their action;

(e) identify and help correct the needs of departments and staff in financing thus enabling them to function more effectively.

As a result of our 1968 survey, it was found that on the Navajo Reservation, there was a need for better communications and a closer working relationship between agencies. At the request of the tribal chairman and on the recommendation of its employment consultants and with the help and cooperation of the heads of the three agencies, the Navajo, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Arizona State Employment Service, the Commission, as a neutral agency, called a meeting to be hosted by the Navajo at Window Rock, October 15, 1968. At that meeting, the participants requested the Commission to sponsor quarterly meetings. This is being done. In addition to the three hosting agencies, the following have participated: U. S. Public Health Service (Navajo Area), Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity, Apprenticeship Program, Navajo C.E.P., Navajo Community College, State Department of Vocational Education, General Dynamics Corp. (Ft. Defiance) and EPI Vostron Industries (Page).

Similar meetings for other reservations are desired by eleven tribal chairmen and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Phoenix Area) and Arizona State Employment Service.

FINDINGS: (State)

On-reservation employment of tribal members:

WORKING FOR:	1968	1969
Tribal Councils or Tribal Enterprises	2,284	2,507
Bureau of Indian Affairs	*4,386	2,850**
Other State or Federal Agencies	2,854	*4,453
Other Industries	710	3,774
T O T A L S	10,234	13,584

*In the Navajo reports, the total reservation was included (3 states).
**Only in Arizona.

Twelve tribal councils were reported to be making progress in creating job opportunities for their people. Five are encouraging industry and business on their reservation and engaging in industrial, economic and community development. In addition, one established a filling station-refreshment enterprise; another is in the process of building a cultural center; yet another council has set budgets to activate building construction with the cooperation of organized labor in addition to tribal sponsorship of O.N.E.O. activities.

Other programs reported assisting the councils in creating job opportunities were I.C.A.P., H.U.D., I.D.D.A. and E.D.A.

It was believed by nine County State Employment Service Directors that there is an evident trend for better employment opportunities for Indians of thirteen reservations. Three others were less fortunate because there have been no economic changes in their areas, to date, that would provide new employment opportunities.

The following recommendations were made to nine reservations on how the tribes can help in achieving an improved employment program:

Exploit own resources.
Bring new industry on-reservation.
By establishing and pursuing definite goals which they wish to reach in community action programs and development.
Participate in federal programs.
Developing their own tourist enterprise.
Establish some low-cost housing program.
Help their off-reservation workers make necessary social adjustments.
Encourage children to obtain maximum amount of education to meet changing trend in employment opportunities.
Economic development programming.

FINDINGS: (State) Continued

Intensification of vocational training in on-reservation schools.
Explore the possibility of tribe-sponsored apprenticeship training program.
Cooperate with other agencies to expand employment and training opportunities.
Improve relationships with bordering communities.

Recommendations made by the reservations for the improvement of the Arizona State Employment Service services fell in two categories: A need for improved communications and for additional staff.

Commission Recommendations:

(1) To improve communications, it is recommended that the Arizona State Employment Service publish booklets that would be helpful to both the Indian job seekers and the employers based on the Course Outline for Prevocational Orientation.

(2) That the Arizona State Employment Service be granted whatever additional budget is required to meet the staffing needs on the reservations.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

(1) To continue quarterly Inter-Agency Employment meetings (Navajo).

(2) To sponsor an Inter-Agency pre-planning meeting the first week of October and an Inter-Agency Tribal Employment meeting for the second week of October, 1969,

FINDINGS: (Federal)

Four reservations expressed a need of additional staff for the 1970 Bureau of Indian Affairs - Employment Assistance Program. In addition, needs were expressed for the arranging of orientation and training programs.

Of eleven Employment Assistance branch offices (B.I.A.) surveyed, seven clearly indicated they did not have adequate staff to provide service on a continuing basis to all interested people; these gave detailed explanations of their needs and how their ability to meet the demands were being limited.

NOTE: It has been reported that five new staff positions will be added pending funding.

FINDINGS: (Federal) Continued

Eight offices had suggestions for the employment assistance program at their agency. These were reported to the area offices for their action with an offer of the Commission's cooperation wherever needed.

Seven suggested what might be done to assist in providing their reservation people with information about the employment assistance program.

Four Employment Assistance Officers stated they need more information about other on-going training programs in which Indian people are eligible to participate.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

The Commission, on the basis of its findings, should appeal to our Washington delegation with emphasis that the Bureau of Indian Affairs Employment Assistance be authorized to have additional staff to meet the employment needs of the Indian people and provide additional outreach services.

The Commission should obtain information about other on-going training programs in which Indians are eligible to participate and distribute to the Employment Assistance Officers of both Phoenix and Navajo Area Offices; should become more actively involved in off-reservation employment problems of the Indian People.

H E A L T H

The Health Consultants to the Commission are Dr. Henry Smith, Commissioner, Arizona Health Department and Dr. Charles McCammon Indian Health Area Director U.S.P.H.S. (Phoenix). The Commission received the valued assistance and cooperation of the Tribal Chairmen and/or their designates, also eleven County Health Directors and fourteen Service Unit Directors (U.S.P.H.S. Phoenix and Navajo Areas). The State Welfare Department also cooperated.

In recognizing the importance of good health to a full life of self sufficiency, the Commission is concerned for the physical and mental well-being of all Arizona's Indian citizens with regard to specific diseases.

OBJECTIVES:

The Commission's objectives in Indian health are:

(a) to help all departments, agencies, and tribal governments work more efficiently and effectively in this vital area of Indian health by identifying existing problems whether they are health needs, inter-departmental misunderstandings, lack of communication or duplication of effort;

(b) to sponsor inter-agency and other meetings whenever they will fill a definite need;

(c) to focus on the need for uniform controls over communicable diseases, particularly tuberculosis; to help eliminate at the earliest possible time, this serious threat to all;

(d) to pursue a study being made on drug abuse with special reference to vapor sniffing and to find the best possible means of combating this;

(e) to continue in our effort to obtain all relevant information and to relay it to all those who are concerned with the excessive use of alcohol existing on the reservations with emphasis upon the role that this plays in the major health problem of automotive accidents; to help coordinate their efforts whenever deemed helpful.

FINDINGS: (State Health)

Over half of Arizona's sixteen reservations have rules and regulations to control communicable diseases. Six of the nine reservations with eating places have their own regulations for handling food; the others depend on the cooperation of the County, State, and Public Health Services.

Ten reservations have designated places for dumping refuse and garbage; one other shares a city dump.

FINDINGS: (State Health) Continued

Closer working relationships between county health offices and tribal councils were registered for ten reservations--two more than last year; however, it was felt even more improvement could be made in communications and that closer cooperation would be mutually beneficial.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

(a) to encourage tribal leaders and local health officials to meet periodically to discuss mutual areas of concern and formulate possible lines of action;

(b) to continue the liaison role in discussions in depth between the Navajo area P.H.S. personnel and the State Department of Health. Examine the need for possible similar meetings with the Phoenix area office personnel.

FINDINGS: (U.S. Public Health Service)

The greatest need expressed by most of the 14 interviewees for additional health services was for more staff; on three reservations, it was a desire for new or enlarged physical facilities.

Eleven stated they are satisfied with the health services supplied by the staff. The others, with one exception, said there is a need for more staff. Most of the interviewees believed the Public Health Service program had improved the past year with more frequent and personal supervision by staff, by adding new facilities, better materials and supplies. Three thought it was the same and two were dissatisfied.

On thirteen reservations, P.H.S. Indian hospitals are preferred mostly because of a feeling of confidence, convenience and for economic reasons. One reservation's people like both P.H.S. and private hospitals; on another they prefer private hospitals because of convenience. One had no comment.

The five major health problems in the order of importance were reported to be:

1. Excessive drinking
2. Diabetes
3. Need for health education
4. Dental care
5. Tuberculosis

NOTE: Order of importance was established by a weighted value.

On twelve reservations, the doctors in charge or other staff members come to the tribal council for health planning conferences and help

FINDINGS: (U.S. Public Health Service) Continued

or advise with problems. Thirteen reservations invite P.H.S. members to their council meetings and fourteen councils or health committees make suggestions for improvement or discuss problems with the doctors or staff members. This reflects a total effort to involve the Indian in the management of his own health affairs.

Except for one reservation that "has done about as much as it can do right now", all had statements on how their councils could make a contribution to improve the health program.

NOTE: Detailed information is available from the Commission on request.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

To meet the increasing needs for health services on Arizona's reservations both in staff and facilities, the Commission should:

(a) convey to the P.H.S. any information which relates to programs duplication, lack of communication or misunderstanding that comes to its attention as a result of its broad multiple agency interaction;

(b) take whatever appropriate and possible action is necessary to ameliorate the above problems;

(c) provide whatever assistance is possible for P.H.S. to improve the delivery of health services by optimizing their human and physical resources.

NOTE: On the basis of its findings, the Commission sponsored an all day meeting on January 9 between Dr. Bock and his staff (PHS Navajo) and Dr. Spendlove, State Health Commissioner and his staff. The Commission was requested to follow up by sponsoring annual meetings of this nature and when warranted, more often.

FINDINGS:

U.S.P.H.S. to service unit directors regarding welfare (State) and social services (B.I.A., Navajo)

Seven service unit directors representing both the Phoenix and Navajo areas of Public Health Service offered suggestions for an improved working relationship between the Arizona Department of Welfare and their program. Most of the recommendations were from the Navajo area service unit directors who pointed out that a definite need exists for a greater effort to be made toward improving communications. The concerns covered in part the following:

(a) A need for more explicit directions as to specific information wanted by the Department of Public Welfare.

(b) In Title 5 and surplus commodity programs, there should be an easier way to adapt to the unique needs found to exist on-reservation.

Seven service unit directors expressed a need for improved communications, staff meetings, or conferences.

Several others stated that abbreviated welforms would be helpful; that Form D.P.W.-371 is too lengthy.

It was also pointed out that a social status note should be included to inform the physician why the patient is applying for welfare.

To the question: Do you have suggestions for an improved working relationship with the B.I.A. and your program?, the responses covered the following:

"Closer cooperation would be mutually beneficial".

"It would be beneficial if the Commission of Indian Affairs would sponsor annual meetings between the service unit directors and the Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency superintendents"

A need was expressed for more social service personnel.

One director stated that regularly scheduled meetings should take place between all agencies operating at a local level including B.I.A., P.H.S., O.N.E.O., tribal, state, community centers, and tribal police.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

The Commission should sponsor whatever meetings are necessary to fulfill this need for better communications and working relationships and continue until the need no longer exists.

NOTE: From earlier findings, the Commission sponsored a January 10 meeting between Dr. Boch, Navajo Area Director, and his staff and Mr. Graham, Commissioner, State Department of Public Welfare. The Commission was asked to sponsor these meetings on an annual basis.

L A W A N D O R D E R

The consultants to the Commission in Law and Order are James J. Hegarty, Director, Arizona Department of Public Safety and William Wilson, Area Criminal Investigator-B.I.A., Phoenix.

OBJECTIVES:

The Commission's law enforcement objectives:

In recognition of the need for all state law enforcement agencies to survive, grow, and develop the capacity to adapt to and manage change in a rapidly changing world, the following objectives and recommendations are proposed:

(a) To seek ways of promoting meaningful communication and cooperation between Indian reservation officials and the offices of the Department of Public Safety, Attorney General, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Egg Inspector, Criminal Justice Planning Agency, Game and Fish Department, County Sheriffs (11), Chiefs of Police (21), Governor's Highway Safety Coordinator, Weights and Measures and Livestock and Sanitary Board;

(b) to provide multiple avenues of official and unofficial communication between reservation and non-reservation law enforcement officers;

(c) to establish means and procedures for recognizing and coping with conflicts and disagreements arising out of cultural differences;

(d) to upgrade educational and training techniques and practices consistant with the latest findings in the field of law enforcement research; and

(e) to assist tribes in providing a full range of law and order services aimed at meeting the needs of the respective Indian communities.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

(a) To arrange frequent meetings between reservation and neighboring law enforcement officials;

(b) to extend an invitation to concerned persons, in both public and private capacities, welcoming participation in specified meetings at all levels;

(c) to explore the possibility of using federal funds for implementing an adequate communication system;

(d) to set up an active program of training in areas of need for all law enforcement personnel;

(e) to help the reservations in their efforts to find ways to upgrade:

1. Crime and delinquency prevention.

2. Investigation and enforcement services.

3. Indian court services.

4. Administration and management of reservation jail facilities.

5. Rehabilitation programs and efforts; and

(f) to continue its efforts to make cross commissioning or deputization effective.

MINERALS

In the area of minerals, with the cooperation of its mining consultants, Mr. Frank P. Knight, Director of Arizona Department of Mineral Resources; Mr. LaFollette R. Butler, Realty Officer (Mineral Specialist), Bureau of Indian Affairs and all the Tribal Council Chairmen, the Commission will assist the communications and with working relationships of the following:

State Department of Mineral Resources
Bureau of Indian Affairs
The Universities (Mineral Departments)
Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
Mine Inspector
Arizona Department Economic and Development Planning
State Land Department (Mineral Division)
Arizona Bureau of Mines
Arizona Mining Association
Arizona Geological Society

OBJECTIVE:

Because mining is this state's number one basic industry and our Indian reservations do contain a large untapped reservoir of valuable minerals, it is the desire of the Commission to cooperate in achieving the orderly development of these resources in a manner beneficial not only to the Indian people but also to the entire state.

The Commission is to work as a neutral agency in the problems that exist and to work constructively in finding solutions.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

Of the needs revealed in the 1968 mineral survey, eight recommendations were made by our consultants. Three were acted on and five have been carried over to the next fiscal year for completion. These concern the Ft. Apache, Gila River, Hopi, Navajo and San Carlos reservations.

In addition to the above, the Commission is to distribute to tribal chairmen copies of Indian Mineral Interest - A Potential for Economic Advancement by Attorney Edward B. Berger, published by the College of Law at the University of Arizona.

A conference should be set up with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (B.I.A.), United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the State Mine Inspector to establish a clear mutual understanding and to develop a satisfactory inter-departmental working relationship.

As a result of its recent findings, it is recommended that the Commission sponsors a definitely needed two or three day symposium, hosted by the University of Arizona School of Mines, to include leading representatives from the reservations, state and federal mining and mineral agencies and the mining industry. The consultants agreed that with proper preparations for such a meeting, it could be held in 1970.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Because of the many complexities and unique situations prevailing in the area of Indian affairs, the Commission depends heavily on the advice and help of its seven member Public Relations Advisory Committee whose membership this fiscal year was:

Duncan Jennings (Chairman)
President - Jennings & Thompson Advertising - Phoenix

Herbert Surrett (Secretary)
Manager - United Press International

Gordon Krutz, Coordinator of Indian Programs - U. of A.

Edwin McDowell, Editorial Writer, Arizona Republic

Dr. G. D. McGrath, Arizona State University

Bill Stull, News Production Director, K T A R Radio & TV, Inc.

In addition to this committee, the Commission was assisted greatly by the valued cooperation of the council chairmen who are the tribal leader consultants to this agency.

OBJECTIVES:

(a) To create a foundation of good will and understanding between all who can help in any way to improve the area of Indian affairs and enable the Indian people and their non-Indian neighbors to develop together in ways that will contribute substantially to their mutual progress;

(b) to find when poor communications obstruct progress or create serious difficulties and then make an intelligent concentrated effort to improve them between reservations, state and federal government agencies, county and city departments, organizations or industries;

(c) to enable the heads of both state and tribal governments to work closer together by affording a common ground on which they can communicate for their mutual best interests on the basis of facts, confidence and understanding.

(d) to help cities and towns bordering reservations find ways and means of developing good public relations with their Indian neighbors. This is done by identifying needs and following through to the best conclusions with leaders from both non-Indian and Indian communities.

NOTE: There were no findings this past year except as related to the needs expressed by different departments for meetings.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

(a) That until additional help in the field is available, the Commission will discontinue its annual surveys to allow its limited staff to concentrate on immediate problems. In instances where a special survey is needed for a specific problem, it could be handled with the available staff;

(b) that the Commission continue to follow thru with its Flagstaff project on a continuing basis;

(c) that the Commission should keep our legislature constantly aware of the help its office can offer as a source of information in Indian matters;

(d) that the Commission schedule two Rublic Relations committee meetings a year instead of one.

RECREATION

The membership of the Recreation Advisory Committee this fiscal year was:

Miss Anne Pittman, (Chairman)
Area Chairman - Womens' Physical Education - Arizona State University - Tempe

Professor Leonard Roberts, (Secretary)
Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation - A.S.U. Tempe

Maurice Bateman, Superintendent,
Mesa Parks and Recreation

Lee Stanley, Director, Glendale Parks and Recreation.

Graham Wright, State Leader, 4-H Club work - U. of Arizona

OBJECTIVES:

The Commission will, with the cooperation of its advisory committee, be available to assist the reservations in their recreation program planning.

It will sponsor meetings where tribal recreation committees and others interested will be able to get together to find ways and means of improving their communications and meeting their needs.

Though it has been found that several reservations are to be commended for their degree of initiative and resourcefulness they exhibit in planning and supporting their recreation programs, the Commission wants to do everything it can to be a ready resource for whatever assistance it can give.

The past year, due to insufficient staff, the Commission temporarily discontinued its survey. Action was taken on the previous year's findings.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

(a) That the Commission extend the Recreation Advisory Committee membership from five to eight to include three Indian members to be selected geographically;

(b) that if three Indian members shall be added to the committee, they shall be:
Allen Davis - Hualapai
Robert Aguilar - Salt River
Richard Mayatewa - Hopi

(c) that the Commission should add to its staff a Field Coordinator to assist in recreation as well as in other fields.

ROADS

The Commission's road consultants are:

Justin Herman, Director of Highways - Arizona Highway Dept.

George Overby, Area Road Engineer - Bureau of Indian Affairs.

OBJECTIVES:

(a) To develop better tribal relations by improving communications between the county, state, federal highway agencies and tribal councils; and

(b) to assist in defining mutual highway problems affecting the overall development of the reservations.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

That the Commission of Indian Affairs endorse the road program of the Four Corners Commission as being very necessary to foster the economic development of this entire area and also to assist the Indian people on several of Arizona's reservations.

This endorsement is to be directed to the Governor and Arizona's congressional delegation.

An appeal should be made by the Commission to our Washington delegation to do whatever is possible in obtaining funding for necessary reservation road development on behalf of the Indian people.

Continue the services provided now as an additional source of assistance to the reservations.

Provide a follow-up to the tribal leaders on all road concerns reported.

WELFARE

The welfare consultants to the Commission are John O. Graham, Commissioner, Arizona State Welfare Department and Byron Houseknecht, Area Social Worker (Navajo Area), Bureau of Indian Affairs.

OBJECTIVES:

In the area of Welfare, the Commission's objectives will be:

(a) to continue bringing to the attention of the different departments the needs for services that would be beneficial to the various tribes, falling within the purview of these agencies;

(b) to establish better inter-departmental communication and coordination in meeting the needs of the tribes;

(c) to follow up on reports made for the various departments and agencies in an effort to obtain action in meeting the determined needs of and services for the reservation Indian people and to report back to the tribes when action has been taken or to explain why such action would not be feasable.

FINDINGS:

One reservation reported having a nursing home for the aged and disabled. Four others have explored the availability of federal funds for possible construction of one on their reservations.

On seven reservations, it was believed the services of their county welfare departments had improved the past year while four others could see no change; five registered dissatisfaction; their reasons were reported for departmental consideration and action.

Twelve interviewees pointed out a need to meet with welfare officials as follows: ten, as needed or scheduled, one on a quarterly basis and another with the chairman. Five of these meetings would be with tribal welfare committees, two with tribal councils and one with the tribal welfare officer

In a survey taken of the county welfare offices, it was found that five county directors believed that tribal authorities in their area could better help the State Department of Public Welfare in achieving a program. The Commission's responsibility will be to convey this information to the proper authorities.

When asked for suggestions on an improved working relationship between the Public Health Service and their program, two recommended meetings, one stated the medical reports should be legible, and another indicated a need for better communications.

FINDINGS: (Continued)

In a special survey for the State Welfare Department to the Public Health Service Unit Directors (Navajo) concerning its Navajo Demonstration Project, the Commission found the response was equally divided as to whether or not the project helped the Navajo people; some offered suggestions as to what improvements could be made.

RECOMMENDED COMMISSION ACTION:

In cases of any unresolved differences between state departments, tribes and federal agencies dealing with reservations, the Commission shall be available to serve as mediator.

Surveys will be provided on the reservations at the request of the agencies in order for them to ascertain needs and problems that may exist there or between agencies.

To help improve inter-departmental communications and working relationships, the Commission sponsored two welfare meetings this fiscal year as follows:

1. November 6, 1968 in Phoenix. State Department of Public Welfare Commissioner John O. Graham and staff with Social Services (Navajo Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs) Area Social Worker Byron Houseknecht and Assistant Area Director Robert Cullum.

2. January 9, 1969 in Phoenix. Commissioner John Graham and the staff of the Welfare Department with Dr. Bock and the staff from Public Health Service, Navajo area.

Both groups requested that the Commission sponsor several meetings annually.

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REVIEWS BY COOPERATING STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

The following Appendix #1 is a cooperative effort to report the specific overall action that was taken by the State and Federal agencies served by the Commission of Indian Affairs in the areas of Economics, Education, Employment, Health and Welfare.

APPENDIX #1 ECONOMICS

A report from the Branch of Industrial Development, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office.

The following EDA grants and loans for financial assistance were approved for Indian reservations and related activities during fiscal year 1969:

A technical assistance grant to IDDA to study, determine, and recommend business and commercial development opportunity on Indian reservations.

Gila River: A vocational training and skills center to be located near Sacaton. A recreation facility and marina to be built near the Maricopa Road interchange with Interstate 10.

Hualapai: Community Center.

Papago: Papago-Tucson Development Corporation for an industrial park on the San Xavier Reservation.

San Carlos: Tourist and recreation facilities on Seneca Lake and at Soda Canyon on San Carlos Lake.

The Pima-Coolidge Industrial Park on the Gila River Reservation has completed its off-site facilities and now the project is undergoing final audit. Three industrial operations are either underway or under construction in the park. Nu-Pak Corporation, a manufacturer of large metal shipping containers, is installing machinery; U.S. Modules, Inc. is constructing its building which will quarter a prefabricated housing operation; and Dela Enterprises, Inc. has completed financing arrangements for its pyro-technics facility.

On the reservation near Chandler, contracts were let in June for completing off-site facilities in the Pima-Chandler Industrial Park. The tribe has built and leased a 17,000 sq.ft. building to the Pima Valve Company, and ground was recently broken for a styrofoam container manufacturing operation there.

The Salt River Reservation Industrial Park will be getting underway in the near future. Construction contracts were let in June.

At the Papago Reservation, the E. K. Landscaping Company was initiated by an individual Indian there in July 1968. The company provides trash removal and maintenance service to the Bureau under the "Buy Indian" Act which allows preference to Indian businesses in Government purchasing of goods and services.

ECONOMICS (Continued)

The San Carlos Tribe has made available a tribal building to house the San Carlos Laundry which was established in March 1969.

A new tribal enterprise at Fort McDowell Reservation is the Fort McDowell Richfield Service Station which was initiated in July 1968. Located on State Highway 87, the station provides the only service between metropolitan Phoenix and Sunflower, about 31 miles distant.

The Indian Development District of Arizona--IDDA--in November 1968, joined with Bud Antle, Inc., a large produce firm, to form Indians of Arizona, Inc., to manufacture farm machinery and field harvesting trucks. The initial facility is expected to be near Tucson. Indians of Arizona is also expected to go into other ventures with Antle and with other manufacturers.

INDIAN EDUCATION

A report from the State Department of Public Instruction, Division of Indian Education.

Distribution of federal funds under the Johnson-O'Malley Act (P. L. 73-167) is made by the Division of Indian Education of the State Department of Public Instruction. Funds are provided to eligible public schools and counties (with an impact of 3% or more eligible Indian children) of Arizona to help pay the cost of educating Indian children residing on tax exempt reservation lands. Full per capita cost of education of out-of-district Indian children housed in federal dormitories is provided to the host school district. The basis of the contract between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Arizona State Board of Education is a State Plan developed by these agencies representing the Federal Government and the State of Arizona.

Under the State Plan, $4,128,125.73 was provided to 55 school districts, 2 accommodation schools, eight counties and for administrative and supervisory services during the school year 1968-69. Funds for special services within the above included school lunches for needy children, transportation equipment, special teachers and counselors and funding for inservice staff training projects. Approximately 13,664 students were enrolled in regular participating schools, and 1,148 students were enrolled under the Peripheral Dormitory Program.

Key staff personnel were privileged to meet and consult with the Senate Education Committee and the Joint Committee on Education along with numerous individual members of the Arizona Legislature concerning both Indian Education and other Federal aid problems. The limited consultant staff has provided core services on a continuing basis. Principal core activities were consultant services on request, development and distribution of materials, inservice workshops, and

liaison with Indian tribes, groups and organizations interested in Indian affairs. Significant efforts this past year included: (1) day-long workshops in five different locations on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations attended by 1,000 teachers from Bureau, Mission and Public schools; (2) planning and participation in a three-week language training session for 80 teachers; (3) Indian Education workshops in cooperation with our three Universities held for graduate credit involving 175 teachers; (4) teacher aide training planned at several schools and career ladder programs instigated.

Special efforts in the 1969-70 school year will be directed toward:

1. Modifications in the State Plan to meet changing conditions.

2. Continued work with the State Department's legislative liaison personnel to seek repeal of Section B. 1. of 15-1228.01 which discriminates against participating Johnson-O'Malley school districts in providing State Equalization Aid funds.

3. Assisting eligible school districts to develop and fund special projects and programs aimed at upgrading the education of the highly disadvantaged reservation Indian children.

INDIAN EDUCATION

A report from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office.

This portion of the report on Indian education concerns only those schools in Arizona under the jurisdiction of the Phoenix Area Office, (which has supervision of all reservations in Arizona except the Navajo) and Bureau schools in California, Nevada and Utah.

In Arizona, Bureau schools are located on seven reservations and in Phoenix. There are a total of 19 schools consisting of one boarding school in Phoenix, three reservation boarding schools and 15 reservation day schools. They range from an accredited high school in Phoenix to one-teacher day schools on the Fort Apache, Papago and Havasupai Reservations. All are elementary except Phoenix.

There were 3,744 Indian students enrolled in Phoenix Area Bureau schools in Arizona during the 1968-1969 school year. Arizona Indians also attend Haskell Institute, Sherman Institute and the Stewart Boarding School in other states.

Nationally over 60% of the Indian children in schools attend public school, 32% attend federal schools and 6% attend mission and other schools. The large number in public schools has been due in large part to the Johnson-O'Malley legislation, PL-884 and PL-815. Although

large increases in public schools have come in Arizona, almost 2/3 of them are still in Bureau schools. In Arizona, the San Carlos School became a complete public school in 1968-1969 with the reassignment of Bureau teachers. The Sacaton Elementary School (public) and Pima Central Day School (Bureau) amalgamation continues successfully with one more position being transferred to the public school responsibility next year.

This year saw the continuance of a school controlled entirely by Indian citizens at Blackwater on the Gila River Indian Reservation. The Blackwater Day School, operated by the Bureau, became the Blackwater Community School with a five-member school board composed of local Indian patrons who, with technical advice from Arizona State University and Bureau personnel, employed two teachers and operated the school. Funding was provided by the Bureau and the Community Action Program on Pima.

The new boarding and day school complex at Santa Rosa on the Papago Reservation was completed and occupied in the spring of 1969. Increased classroom and dormitory space will allow the facility to handle eight grades.

The new three-classroom school, John F. Kennedy Day School, was completed on the Fort Apache Reservation and occupied near the end of the 68-69 school year.

Discussion about high schools on Hopi and Papago continue. As mentioned in last year's report, each location could develop a very good enrollment.

PL 89-10, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, funds again were made available to Bureau schools in 1969. Teacher Aides were employed, many field trips taken and special projects undertaken in the fields of Reading, Guidance and English as a second language. Applications are being prepared for the 1969-1970 school year so that all projects can get in operation as soon as funds are allotted.

Bureau wide workshops were held at four universities throughout the nation during the summer of 1969. Northern Arizona University was one of the schools and also had charge of all workshops at the other locations. Three separate groups attended; administrators, teachers and teachers (guidance), supervisory instructional aides and instructional aides. These were very successful. It is hoped that such a program will continue.

One additional workshop, under contract to Abt Associates, was held for the same type of personnel at the Stewart Indian School, Stewart, Nevada.

INDIAN EDUCATION (Continued)

The Salt River Day School is the location for a N.D.E.A. Institute being conducted by Pasadena College. Local Pima school children are being used in a demonstration class.

In addition to the Pasadena College workshop, the Salt River School was also the location for two demonstration kindergarten classes held in conjunction with a Bureau workshop for kindergarten teachers and aides. The class work was held at Arizona State University, Tempe. Participants were new kindergarten teachers and aides to be located in various Bureau and public schools of the State.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT

A report from the Arizona State Employment Service on Manpower services provided to Arizona Indians.

1968 continued to show the yearly improvements that this agency has been providing to Arizona's second largest minority. Testing, counseling, placement, and manpower development services have been provided to Arizona's Indians for the past 26 years.

Cooperation with the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Tribal Councils is responsible for the rewarding efforts.

The Arizona State Employment Service operated ten (10) full-time reservation offices during 1968. These offices: located at Kayenta, Tuba City, Chinle, Ganado, Keams Canyon, Window Rock, San Carlos, Whiteriver, Sacaton and Sells; were staffed by trained Indian interviewer-interpreters.

1968 Record of Services:

The facilities of the Arizona State Employment Service are available to all Arizona Indians, residing both on and off the reservations, who wish to avail themselves of its services either as applicants seeking employment or as employers seeking workers. Services offered include job placement, counseling, testing, manpower information, manpower development and training and selective placement services to veterans, handicapped persons, older workers, youth and women.

Placements: This agency referred 27,622 Indians to different jobs in 1968. These referrals resulted in 23,323 placements.

The following table shows the breakdown of Indians placed during 1968 by occupational and industrial categories:

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Occupation

Technical, Professional and Managerial	229
Sales and Clerical	250
Service	5,556
Farming, Fisheries, Forestry and Related	1,107
Processing	68
Machine Trades	207
Benchwork	297
Structural	1,754
Miscellaneous	4,222
Total Nonagricultural	13,690
Agricultural	9,633
Total	23,323

Industry

Agricultural	9,633
Mining	60
Contract Construction	928
Manufacturing	1,220
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	162
Trade	2,842
Service	1,796
Private Household	5,084
Government	1,319
Other	279
Total	23,323

The increase in placements was noted in both agricultural and non-agricultural categories. Agricultural increase in placements reversed a trend of past years due to extensive recruiting by the Agency interviewer-interperters to fill growers needs at peak harvest times.

Manpower Development: A total of 384 Indians were enrolled in training in 1968 which was an increase of 135 over 1967 figures. They were trained in such diverse fields as child care attendant, electronics assembler, operating engineer apprentice, structural steel work apprentice and heavy equipment operator.

Testing and Counseling: A total of 1,968 Indians were tested and 395 were provided individual counseling by agency personnel. This represents a decrease from 1967 but is gratifying in proving the success of a program to train Indian counselors to accept responsibility in these fields.

Manpower Research: In 1968 the second full scale Indian manpower resource study was completed and published. Indian Manpower Resources In the Southwest a pilot study was authored by Professors Benjamin A. Taylor and Dennis J. O'Connor of Arizona State University under contract from the Arizona State Employment Service through a research grant from the U. S. Department of Labor. This research project is an "in-depth" study of basic and economic information of; Fort Apache, San Carlos, Acoma, Laguna and Papago Reservations.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT

A report from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office, Branch of Employment Assistance.

Highlights of tribal leaders and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Employment Assistance plans for the next 12 months provide for cooperative efforts of several Federal and State agencies to assist some 5,000 unemployed or under-employed reservation Indians. The attack on Indian under-employment will be given emphasis in the 1970 fiscal year plan in which several State and Federal agencies participated. This is known as the Arizona Cooperative Manpower Plan.

The Phoenix Area Employment Assistance Program currently available to reservation Indians, will be strengthened by providing basic education, prevocational training, pre-employment training and apprenticeship training through linkage with other State and Federal programs.

Programs goals for 1970 provide: (1) Development employment opportunities for Indian people with some degree of skill who are employable, but unable to find jobs. (2) Make available institutional training for all Indian boarding school and public school graduates who do not plan or cannot go on to higher education. (3) Provide on-the-job training for the unskilled to meet the labor demands of the increased industrial development occurring on or near Indian reservations. (4) Provide vocational counseling and guidance to the unemployed or under-employed reservation Indians. (5) Participate in community development programs on the reservation and provide work orientation and motivation.

The Bureau institutional training provided under 84-959, on-the-job training, institutional or on-the-job training under MDTA will be fully utilized to assist Indian people in becoming self-sufficient through steady employment.

During fiscal year 1969 three new on-the-job training contracts were negotiated with industry. Prest Wheel of Arizona, Parker, Arizona, begin operation January, 1969. This company makes outdoor furniture and has trained a number of Indian people. Ten people from Colorado River Reservation received prior training in the Home Plant at South Grafton, Mass. and are now supervisors and leadmen in this plant.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Nu-Pak Company, Sovereign Industries, Inc., begin operation June, 1969 on the Pima/Coolidge Industrial Park. This company is presently training 26 Indian people and they will be making metal shipping containers.

The third on-the-job operation began May, 1969 in Coolidge, Arizona. This company, Pima Manufacturing, makes Indian artifacts and plans on employing approximately 30 people within the next 12 months.

With the increased industrial development on the Indian reservations, this will provide more employment at the reservation level. Employment Assistance Program will assist job promotion and recruitment for Indian people to work on the Indian reservations and also serve all individuals that plan to relocate for training and direct employment.

INDIAN HEALTH

A report from the Arizona State Department of Health regarding activities in the area of Indian Health.

Nursing

During this past year the Nursing Section worked with the Nursing Division of the Indian Health Service in sponsoring a conference for nursing directors, supervisors, and consultants. This was the first time the Window Rock area nursing group participated in the semi-annual conference.

The public health nurses from the Window Rock area also participated, with the school nurses and public health nurses from the five northern counties, in a workshop on "The School Age Child."

In addition to the Yuma County contract with Indian Health Service to provide Public Health Nurse Services to the Indians in Yuma County, the Mohave County Health Department contracted with the Indian Health Service to furnish public health nursing services in the Peach Springs area.

Monthly joint staff meetings were held between the Pinal County Health Department and Sacaton Indian Health Service where in-service education for both nursing staff was shared.

We continue to have informal meetings to exchange ideas and information and are working with the College of Nursing at Arizona State University in looking at the "fit" in community nursing service and education of the nurse.

INDIAN HEALTH (Continued)

Tuberculosis Control

The Tuberculosis Control Section worked with both the Phoenix Area Office and the Navajo Area Office of the Indian Health Service to improve the control of this communicable disease. Specific activities have included:

1. Improvement of reporting and provision of register to indicate priority of patient care and follow-up.

2. Consultation with both Area and Service Units in the medical, nursing, and clerical functions associated with an effective tuberculosis program.

3. Cooperative planning and problem solving in certain aspects of control programs.

4. Provision of laboratory services for tuberculosis bacteriology.

The basic problems continue to be a shortage of resources to accomplish the great workload and the necessity of involving the Indian people more closely in the control process.

Vital Statistics

Photocopies of all Indian births and deaths in Arizona were sent to Operation SAM, Division of Indian Health, Public Health Service, Tucson.

Photocopies of all Indian births and deaths occurring outside Public Health Service Indian hospitals in Arizona were sent to the Navajo Census Agency.

Photocopies of all Indian births and deaths in Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma Counties were sent to Doctor Kelly, Bureau of Ethnic Research, University of Arizona.

Maternal and Child Health

1. Consultant services:

   Several of the MCH consultant staff provided programs which were in whole or in large part for the benefit of Indians. Particularly active in this area were the school nurse consultant and the nutrition consultant, especially with Head Start programs on the reservation.

2. Vision Screening Programs in coordination with the Arizona Society for the Prevention of Blindness:

   a. Total Indian Children Screened: 5,470
   b. Total Number Referred: 383
   c. Total Number of Completed Referrals: 303 (incomplete figure - some of the referrals will still be completed in the allowable time).
   d. Number of Indian Volunteers Trained for Vision Screening: 157

3. Hearing Screening Programs:

   a. Total Number of Children Screened: 6,905
   b. Number Referred: 224

Immunization Programs

The Arizona Immunization Project distributed 2,600 doses of Polio and 875 doses of measles vaccine to various Indian Health Service Units throughout Arizona.

On Tuesday, October 15, 1968, a mass measles immunization program was conducted on the Gila River Indian Reservation with 900 children receiving measles vaccine. This program was a cooperative effort with participants including the U. S. Indian Health Service, Pinal County Health Department, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Gila River Tribal Council, and the Arizona State Department of Health.

In other county-wide mass measles programs that were conducted during Fiscal Year 1969, Indian Reservations within each county were included in the county program, i.e., San Carlos Indian Reservation in Gila County, and the Papago Indian Reservation in Pima County.

Epidemiological investigation of an outbreak of flu and respiratory illness was conducted in December 1968, in Tuba City on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Pharyngeal washings and blood sera were obtained from 21 persons that were acutely ill.

Approximately 3,700 Indian Children that were born during Fiscal Year 1969 were entered into the Immunization Birth Certificate Follow-up Program. Letters, informational pamphlets, and questionnaires were mailed to the parents of these children.

Venereal Disease Control

During Fiscal Year 1969, Arizona resident Indians accounted for 93 (43.7%) of the 213 reported cases of infectious syphilis in the primary and secondary stages. The 93 cases represented a decrease of 28 cases (23.2%) from the 121 cases reported in Fiscal Year 1968.

INDIAN HEALTH (Continued)

With the Indian population accounting for such a large percentage of the infectious syphilis problem, the VD Control Section of the Arizona State Department of Health and both Area Offices of the Indian Health Service located in Arizona jointly cooperate and participate in a statewide effort to effectively inhibit the spread of venereal disease, particularly infectious syphilis, among the State's Indian population both on and off the reservation.

Epidemiologic service provided includes the interviewing of all primary, secondary and early latent syphilis cases; investigation of contacts, suspects and associates named by patients, nearest diagnostic and treatment facilities and follow-up of persons having reactive serologies to insure that each receives adequate medical follow-up.

General services provided to the Indian Health Service by the State Venereal Disease Control Section includes establishment and mainteance of an adequate system of records and educational assistance by furnishing to medical and lay persons the latest medical and educational material available.

Venereal Disease Control services on the Navajo-Hopi-Zuni Reservations and Adjacent Areas are coordinated by a Public Health Advisor assigned by the USPHS through the State of Arizona to the Navajo Indian Health Area Office, Window Rock, Arizona. His responsibility extends throughout these reservations and in trade communities on the periphery of these reservations and include supervision of four Navajo investigators, two employed by Arizona and two by New Mexico.

The other reservations located within the State receive case management services from program investigators assigned to Maricopa (Phoenix), Pima (Tucson) and Central Registry (Phoenix) case management districts.

INDIAN HEALTH

A report from the Phoenix Area Indian Health Service

Tribal Affairs: Fiscal Year 1969 has been a big year in implementing the true concept of participation and involvement of the Indian people in comprehensive health programs in the Phoenix Area. Tribal and community groups have been active in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of their health programs by establishing and reorgaaizing local Health Boards or Health Committees to assist IHS with local ongoing health programs.

The newly organized Phoenix Area Indian Health Advisory Board, composed of nine individuals representing the entire 4-state area, is functioning according to accepted constitution and by-laws. The new responsibilities to the Director, Phoenix Area Indian Health Service, include assisting in establishing priorities to keep the

programs in balance; developing program plans; interpreting Division and Area policies and procedures to the Indian people; and representing the Indian interests and desires at the Area level. The Board hosted the 12th Annual Tribal Leaders Health Conference held May 7, 8, and 9 at the Samoan Village in Phoenix.

Office of Program Services - Nursing Branch: The Area Nursing Office co-sponsored with Arizona State Nurses' Association, a one-day seminar on the Cultural Components of Nursing. Indian Health and related agencies sent nurses to the seminar which was directed by Mrs. Dorothy Corona, faculty member from Arizona State University. Ten Indian women assisted with the project.

Three nurse COSTEPs and 7 student nurse trainees are employed for the summer at Phoenix, Whiteriver, San Carlos, Sacaton and Keams Canyon Service Units. They will receive orientation to Indian Health Service, supervised experience, and it is hoped each will enter on duty with Indian Health Service on completion of her education.

Dental Services Branch: The dental clinic facilities were expanded through the establishment of new clinics at Peach Springs and San Xavier Health Centers. At Whiteriver, an additional operatory was added to the present clinic. There has been a 10% increase in the total number of dental services provided to the Indian people this year over 1968. More people were treated and more teeth were restored with fillings than the previous year.

Administrative Services Branch: Two Community Health Representative contracts have been awarded by the Phoenix Area Office for FY 70. These two are the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada and the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community. The Health Programs System Center has also awarded the Papago Tribe a contract. Approximately 50% of the equipment has been procured and put into operation in 10 locations in the Phoenix Area.

Traffic Safety and Driver Education has been emphasized by Indian Health Service staff in the Phoenix Area because 11 out of 100 admissions to IHS Hospitals are due to vehicle accidents. To make this program effective and meaningful, Indian involvement and participation has been stressed.

Pharmacy Branch: A Pharmacy Workshop for all the pharmacists within the Phoenix Area, included improved inpatient dispensing and safety and patient education. The Michigan Methodology Staffing Study was accomplished at all facilities with pharmacists, and the Schurz Hospital. In all cases, the results indicated additional personnel were required. Two new pharmacy positions became available this year: a Pharmacy-Administrative position at Ft. Yuma, and a Pharmacy-Lab Technician at Owyhee, Nevada.

Trachoma Control Program: The Phoenix Trachoma Control Program has worked in many different areas this Fiscal Year. Five general population areas have been surveyed for the infectious eye disease which can cause blindness over the years - called Trachoma. The school children and general population from many areas have been examined. Over 23,000 examinations and over 3,200 re-examinations were done; 4,152 were treated and 254 were re-treated. The team has done surveys in California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Montana.

Construction and Maintenance Branch: The following projects have been completed or are in the working stage at designated locations throughout the Phoenix Area. These additions and/or improvements are being accomplished under the direction of the Phoenix Area Construction and Maintenance Branch.

Ft. Yuma Indian Hospital - Remodeling to provide for more functional arrangement of out-patient clinic, administrative offices and more bed space.

Sacaton Indian Hospital - A new wing has been constructed to provide administrative offices and additional waiting space. A more functional working arrangement has been created in out-patient and OB clinics. Construction is expected to get underway in July for a second wing at Sacaton which will modernize and add on space for central supply. This will increase bed capacity and allow this hospital to meet physical requirements for accreditation by the American Hospital Association.

Peach Springs Health Clinic - An addition is being constructed at this facility which will provide a new modern dental suite as well as rearrangment of doctors, nurses and administrative offices. This will also provide for increased medical records space, additional clinic examining rooms with a ramp for wheel chairs and stretchers. A canopy has been installed at the rear of this new addition to provide protection for basement entrances.

All hospitals throughout the area have been provided with a modern fire alarm system to provide for the protection and safety of patients and employees. Routine maintenance and improvements are being conducted continuously throughout the Area to provide better health care at all Service Units.

The predominate improvement will be the completion of the new Phoenix Indian Medical Center. This will be a 200 bed hospital, equipped with all the newest and modern medical and scientific equipment available. The projected completion date is Spring of 1970.

Training Office: The Area Training Office, acting in a coordinating function with Area and service unit programs, has continued to conduct various training activities for Indians. Training activities are divided into two main categories. One category includes skills

training for Indian employees. Indian employees in the dietetics department of the Phoenix Indian Hospital are gaining further technical education in the culinary arts and institutional food services. One young man has completed his high school education and is now enrolled in junior college on a part time basis. Other examples include the training of Indian lab technicians, housekeepers and administrative assistants to improve their skills and services to the Indian people. The other category includes long term training to provide full educational background for entrance into one of the health professions or administrative specialties. It has been the policy of the Indian Health Service to provide training for Indian young people in health specialties to the limit of our financial capability.

During this past year, through the efforts of our headquarters office and the University of Arizona in addition to several other major universities throughout the United States, a book has been compiled listing all of the educational and scholarship opportunities open to Indian young people for training in the health fields. For the first time, there appears to be genuine interest on the part of the universities in providing a helping hand as well as financial support for Indians to enter into the medical and dental professions.

Research and Publications: The Indian Health Service maintains a high degree of interest in research related to the health of the Indian people. To achieve a better understanding of the Indian's health, IHS encourages research by investigators from both within and outside the Service. The Phoenix Area Research and Publications Committee has a very active program. After extensive review, the committee recommends either approval or rejection of a proposed project to the tribes and IHS Headquarters. Approval by the appropriate tribal group is necessary before a researcher is authorized to proceed with his study.

Since January 1968, the committee has received and reviewed 15 new proposals for research projects. Of these, nine are currently in progress, one was disapproved, two are inactive, and three are being delayed pending clarification of details. There are currently a total of 27 active research projects in progress within the Phoenix Area, including five which are being conducted by the field staff of the National Institute of Arthritic and Metabolic Disease on the Gila River Reservation.

The immense interest, initiative and progress of the committee in the field of research have contributed much to raising the health standards of the Phoenix Area Indians.

NOTE: This report does not include the Navajo Area P.H.S.

INDIAN WELFARE

A report from the Arizona State Department of Public Welfare.

Assistance Payments

The Department of Public Welfare is granting assistance payments to 9,625 Indian recipients living on Indian Reservations in Arizona. Of this number, 3,667 are receiving Old Age Assistance grants; 3,821 are receiving Aid to Dependent Children grants for a total of 13,133 children; 1,836 are receiving Aid to the Disabled; and 301 Aid to the Blind. The total amount of the assistance payments to Reservation Indians is approximately $1,602,722 per month.

Surplus Commodities

To supplement assistance payments, recipients and other needy families who do not meet eligibility requirements for grants, surplus commodities are distributed on the reservations. During the first ten months of this fiscal year 7,131,594 pounds of surplus commodities were distributed to 33,081 Reservation Indian families. The dollar value was $2,129,575.50.

Child Welfare Services

The Division of Child Welfare Services works cooperatively with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in providing foster care to Reservation Indian children who need care away from their own homes and off the reservation. The Child Welfare staff provides foster homes and supervises the children during their stay in foster care. The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides the financial support. During 1968-69 the Division furnished foster homes and supervision to 297 Reservation Indian children.

Reservation Indian children who are in need of permanent homes and available for adoption are placed in adoptive homes by the Department. Forty-five Reservation Indian children were placed in adoptive homes from July 1, 1968 to May 1, 1969.

Navajo Indian Demonstration Project

The Navajo Demonstration Project was designed to demonstrate that Navajo speaking caseworkers can accomplish more toward strengthening family life than non-Navajo speaking workers. Project offices are located in Tuba City, Fort Defiance and Chinle, where community resources are available and a large number of ADC families live. Services provided by project staff include help with problems around school, attendance of children, improving home conditions, cooking nutritional meals using surplus commodities, health needs, adult education, and budgeting income and expenditures. Recipients are encouraged to make maximum use of health facilities, tribal courts, and appropriate community resources.

INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES

A report from the Branch of Social Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area and Navajo Area offices.

The objective of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in relation to social services is to develop a program for the Indian people either through their own group or individual resources, through the social agencies of the state, both public and private and through direct services by the Bureau that will lead not only to a high standard of living but a feeling of greater individual worth and a greater capacity for functioning as a member of the community and as a member of a family. It is the policy of the Bureau to provide needed social services and assistance to Indians who reside on reservations when such services are not available from other agencies. Since there are variations in the needs of Indians and the resources of the tribes and the counties and states in which they live and variations in the laws and programs of the tribes and the states, the needs for services are not the same. The Bureau's Social Services program is different, therefore, from reservation to reservation.

The principal distinguishing feature of the social services of the Bureau is that these services are limited to Indians who reside on a reservation.

The subsistence needs of the individuals and families who are not eligible for assistance from the State Welfare Department may be met through the general assistance programs of the Bureau, financed by funds appropriated by Congress and/or through a tribal welfare program financed by tribal appropriations. Tribal welfare programs are administered by the tribe at the Navajo reservation. There are both tribal and Bureau Social Service programs on the Navajo reservation.

The Bureau has contracted with tribes for work-experience programs on several reservations.

The needs of children who are abandoned, neglected, dependent or delinquent are met in several ways. A large number of such children are placed in foster homes supervised by Bureau Social Workers on the reservation. Other children are cared for in foster homes off-reservation and supervised by the County Welfare Department or a private child-caring agency. Older children are frequently placed in federal boarding schools for the winter and placed in camps, work programs, foster homes or their own homes for the summer.

Because of the complexities of jurisdiction over Indian children, plans involving the affecting of parent-child relationships, a transfer of legal custody, guardianships and adoptions may involve actions in both tribal and state courts. Many tribal courts have been given little or no authority regarding protective services for children and the Bureau is consulting with tribes to develop more adequate codes and programs for the protection of children.

INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES (Continued)

Physically and mentally handicapped children are provided with education and training and casework services. Medical, social and psychological evaluations and tests are worked up and arrangements may be made for placement in public and private institutions for the deaf and blind and mentally retarded or in foster homes, depending upon the needs of the particular child and the resources available.

Adults requiring custodial care which is not available on reservation may be placed in nursing homes in the cities.

Tribal welfare committees serve as the liaison between the tribal councils and the Branch of Social Services and advise and consult with the social workers both on the administration or programs and assisting in developing resources on the reservation.

The Bureau administers a social services program at all agency and subagency offices in Arizona and requests for service should be directed to the Social Services branch of the agency office.

1969 CONFIDENTIAL FINDINGS	Information	Problem-State	Problem-Federal	Problem-County
ECONOMICS	4			
EDUCATION	8	5	7	
EMPLOYMENT	11	9	3	
HEALTH	27	11	35	1
PUBLIC RELATIONS	5			
ROADS	6	3	4	1
WELFARE	20	18	9	
MISCELLANEOUS	2			
TOTAL	83	46	58	2

NOTE: The confidential findings were referred to the Commission through its survey interviewees. This type of information is relayed orally to each department head for consideration.

APPENDIX #2

SUMMARY REPORT

of

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES RELATED TO INDIAN AFFAIRS

WHICH WERE SUBMITTED TO THE

COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY
NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

1969

INTRODUCTION

Arizona universities have for many years been actively involved in serving the Indian people of our State. This service includes special academic endeavors for the purposes of equipping those working with Indians with skills and information designed to make them better able to work effectively in their respective positions. Equally important are the wide variety of services for the Indian student himself, pre-school through college, which seek to enable him to realize and utilize his academic potential. Social development and economic growth of the Indian communities are two other key areas of University interest and involvement. Programs extend assistance by stimulating community development and tribal participation in the quest for solution of medical, legal, and other tribal problems. The Universities and the Indian Education offices have increasingly supported and promoted research in all areas of Indian life. The following report gives a review of all programs currently being undertaken by Arizona State University, Northern Arizona University, and University of Arizona.

EDUCATION

University Centers for Indian Affairs.

The Center for Indian Education. Arizona State University-Tempe Dr. Harry W. Sundwall, Director. (Tel: 965-6292) The Center functions as an institute for studies relating to Indians, a clearinghouse for information and a coordinating mechanism for other University programs relating to Indians.

EDUCATION Contd

Coordinator of Indian Programs. Northern Arizona University-Flagstaff James R. Frederick. (Tel: 523-2261) This office offers programs for individuals working with or planning to work with Indian people, and also provides services for Indian students in attendance at the University.

Coordinator of Indian Programs. University of Arizona-Tucson Gordon V. Krutz. (Tel: 884-2794) The department seeks to involve itself with a wide variety of Indian programs in education, research, and service for Indian communities and Indian students.

Teacher Training

Instructional Programs in Indian Education. Courses dealing with Indian History and Culture, Indian Education, community development, methods and materials for Indian Education.

Counselor Education in Bi-Cultural Situations. A BIA funded two-year program for training counselors employed in Indian Schools.

Teacher Training--The Handicapped Child. Training 15 BIA teachers to work with handicapped Indian students.

Indian Education is an area of study in degree Programs. Academic and teaching minors are offered in elementary and secondary education for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education.

Linguistics. Course in Papago linguistics taught at Sells, Arizona.

Masters in English as a Second Language. This degree inspires empathy and develops more competency on the part of teachers in a bi-lingual classroom.

Master of Arts in Education--Indian Education. A major in Indian Education is offered for the degree of Master of Arts in Education.

Indian Student Personnel Services

Recruitment of Indian Medical Students. Fifteen undergraduate students identified who have interest and aptitude for medical careers and support is being sought to assist them through pre-medical training.

Tutorial Program. A program to provide small group tutoring to Indian students in math, English, psychology, business and other courses.

EDUCATION Contd

Head Start CAP Component. Provides technical assistance and training for personnel in the Head Start and Follow Through programs on Arizona reservations.

Counseling and Social Adjustment

Indian Counselor. A program to provide counseling services by an Indian counselor at NAU.

Pupil Personnel Services. Provides service to Indian high school students in the areas of counseling, social work, special education, psychological services, student activities and recreation. Project has been recently taken over by Northern Arizona University.

Indian Student Personnel Program. Services for special advisement and tutoring are provided by the Center for Indian Education.

Upward Bound--OEO

Arizona Indian High School Project. The purpose of the Program is to identify high school juniors with college potential and to offer educational support and assist them with financial aid.

Upward Bound--Phoenix. About 10% of the participants are Indian. The program strives to motivate able high school students to continue their education.

Upward Bound--Flagstaff. A program for selected Navajo high school students to improve their chance for academic success.

Materials

Culture-Oriented Teacher Materials and Centers. Develops and operates Instructional Materials Centers for Gila River schools. Funded by Title III of PL 89-10.

Material Development. Development of Teaching manual to be used in the first and second grades on the Navajo Reservation.

Educational Television. Planning for development of education T.V. for Apache, Hopi and Navajo Reservations. Programs would be developed by other colleges.

Research

College Enrollment Survey. Study consisted of survey of enrollment on Indian students in the institutions of higher learning in the State.

EDUCATION Contd

THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION. The Journal presents Indian education developments in the entire U. S. at all levels of education in all types of schools.

The Annual Indian Education Conference. The event brings outstanding Indian leaders and educators to ASU to discuss issues pertinent to Indian Education.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

Town and Country Life Conference. One hundred Indian women attended the Spring, 1969 conference taking part in such courses as "Foods" and "Opportunities in Vocational Education".

Papago Community Development Project. An experimental seminar was conducted on the Papago Reservation resulting in improved relations between all facets of the community.

Education and Nutrition for Low Income Groups. Program trains low income families in how to utilize surplus foods. Has $76,000 grant from Federal Extension Services.

Legals Systems and Community Development. Possible development of a seminar to examine the existing legal structure of Arizona Indian tribes in relation to future community development.

Health

Medical Record Program. The Systems Engineering department is working with PHS to organize medical records on the Papago Reservation so as to identify patterns of disease enabling better disease preventions.

Alcoholism. Southwest School of Alcohol Problems. Identifying possible solutions to Indian drinking problems.

University Committee on Alcohol Problems. University appointed committee for education and research into alcohol problems in the State.

Law

Youth Rehabilitation Center. This center would be the first of its kind for Indian youth. Regular educational courses would be provided with vocational training; professional counseling would attempt to relate the convicted youth to his family and community.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT Contd

Police Work. Indians are being trained in police work in cooperation with the Tucson Police Department under a Federal Grant.

Establishment of an Office of Indian Law. This project, now in its second year, is directed toward consultation in connection with the establishment of the above office.

Cochise Days. Festival designed to honor the American Indian and create better relations between Indians and non -Indians. Sponsored by the Southern Arizona Bank.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Indian Community Action Project. The project is a supportive service for local CAP agencies which assist in identifying needs, preparing community plans, helping with administration and similar areas.

Rehabilitation. Indians are trained on a referral basis from State agencies. The center teaches basic job skills, enabling Indians to find employment.

Small Loan Fund. Funds are available for emergency request. Scholarships, grants, and loans are available for Indian students at Arizona State University.

Agriculture

Agricultural Extension Services. Provides services in agricultural consultations, home economics training and childhood development in 4-H.

Poultry Development Program. Consultation provided on a cooperative project between the Gila River Reservation and the Adams Food Company.

Livestock Improvement--San Carlos. Program has resulted in exceptional improvement of herd through development of sound management, controlled feeding and breeding.

Research

Business and Economic Research. A program for planning comprehensive economic and community grants. White River and Salt River are participating at present; Ft. McDowell, San Carlos, Papago and Colorado River anticipating application.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Contd

Indian Manpower Resources Study. A study conducted on five reservations. It includes detailed characteristics of the population, unemployment, extent of education and training.

Evaluation of Concentrated Employment Programs. An evaluation conducted on the reservation for the purpose of pulling together and employing existing manpower resources and increase employment for the disadvantaged.

NOTE: Detailed information may be obtained from the universities or at the Commission office.

NOTE: The Commission's education consultants and Dr. H. W. Sundwall and his staff at Arizona State University made the preceding summary possible as an appendix to this Annual Report.